TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

THE RUMORED INTERVENTION.

Secret Treaty Against Slavery in Cuba.

THE EXCLUSION OF MR. RUSSELL

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THE RECALL OF GEN. GOYON FROM ROME.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, which left Liverpool at 10:30 a. m. of the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived this evening, with 35 passengers for Boston and 58 for Halifax, together with £4,000 in specie for Halifax. She will sail at 9 o'clock for Boston.

May 4, at 5 p. m., passed the Asia, eight miles west of Roche Point.

The Hibernian arrived off Londonderry on the forenoon of the 3d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton are attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News*, writing on the 1st, says: "It is positively stated today, in official circles, that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* reiterates his statement relative to the contemplated intervention. He repeats the news which he sent respecting the project of intervention by France and England for reestablishment in the most absolute manner, and I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for their object the gradual emancipation of its slaves. I am assured that, in order to generalize the measure for the abolition of Slavery, France and Spain have made a secret treaty, by which the unnatural institution would disappear from Cuba in a short time.

A meeting attended by about six thousand people was held at Ashton-under-Lyne to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion calling on the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and adopt Mr. Cobden's proposed alteration in maritime law, was proposed.

An amendment was offered calling on the Governments of America, England, and France, to crush the Rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a confiderable majority.

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Russell, explaining the difficulties thrown in his way by Secretary Stanton, when he sought to visit the British man-of-war Rinaldo. He said the difficulties amounted virtually to prohibition, and thinks Secretary Stanton would order away the Rinaldo if he dared. Russell further says in conclusion:

"I may be permitted to add that I have received assurances that Gen. McClellan has expressed himself strongly in reference to Secretary Stanton's conduct to himself and to me in the matter, and that he and all his staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camps."

In the House of Commons on the 1st, some explanations were made as to the delay in the American mails landed at Queenstown. The principal difficulty was in catching steamers from Dublin for Holyhead, and the Government stated that arrangements were being made to remove the difficulty.

On the 2d, Sir G. C. Lewis said the House would soon have ample opportunity to discuss the question of defenses, as it would be his duty shortly to ask leave to bring in a bill for another loan for national defenses.

Mr. Layard stated that the Italian Government had sent over Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of Commerce.

Col. Patten, who had intended to call attention to the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, postponed the matter for a few days.

Mr. Maguire called attention to the distress, and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland. He asked what the Government proposed doing.

Sir Robert Peel admitted that the distress did exist to some extent, but the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted the distress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Mr. Layard explained that the military arrangements at Shanghae were purely of a defensive character.

An influential deputation waited on the President of the Poor Law Board, relative to the distress in cotton manufacturing districts, and pointed out the inadequacy of the Poor law to meet it. The President explained to what extent the Poor Law Guardians could depart from the provisions of the law. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Guardians, who were doing their duties very efficiently.

Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition, which passed off with perfect success. The number present was 33,000—all being season ticket-holders.

The Times pronounces the ceremonial emphatically the grandest, best managed and most imposing public pageant seen in England for years. Matters were of course in an unfinished state in the building, but certainly at a more forward state than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851 the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the exhibition itself better. Earl Granville in the name of the Commissioners presented an address to the Duke of Cambridge as a representative of the Queen, and the Duke made a suitable reply, the death of Prince Albert being feelingly dwelt upon by both. The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proclaimed by command of the Queen, and the exhibition formally opened amid enthusiastic cheering. The musical arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and were very grand.

The Morning Post, in an editorial on the opening, moralizes on, and deplores the sad spectable presented by the American attendance at the Exhibition.

The second day the admission was one guinea. The number of people was 32,036.

The London Times says:

"Our Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future, as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more."

The extraordinary Yelverton case has been again opened at Dublin, the arguments on the bill of exceptions taken by Major Yelverton having commenced in the Court of Common Pleas.

Four deputations from Liverpool had an interview on the 2d with the members of the Government on the question relating to the shipping interest. The objects were not stated.

FRANCE.

It is stated that further re-enforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

There is a question of sending Marshal Neill to Rome, charged with military and diplomatic powers. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A letter from Mexico in the *Moniteur* comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and asserts that there is a probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the City of Mexico.

The recall of Gen. Goyon from Rome is confirmed.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "It was after much time and hesitation that the Emperor decided on the step, and the people say it produced such effect on the Empress that she could not or would not appear at the dinner given to the Queen of Holland on the 28th, at the Tuileries, nor did she appear at the ball which followed the dinner."

It is believed by the Italians in Paris that Rome will now be occupied by the Piedmontese troops.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the recall of Gen. Goyon will not change the French policy at Rome.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes had advanced to 71f.

ITALY.

The King remained at Naples, and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would proceed in a few days to Palermo.

It was reported that the Prince Napoleon would visit the King at Naples.

The conspiracy at Milan was exaggerated.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Messina, en route for Naples.

At Genoa a most startling robbery had been committed. Six thieves, armed with pistols and daggers, entered one of the principal banks, garroted the officials, and made off with 800,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

A Commission has been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not obtainable there, the Commission will go to France and America.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Amsterdam had advanced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

PORTUGAL.

The new Ministry has been finally consolidated. The Ministry of Finance had produced a large reduction on salt fish, and a reduction is also projected on the duty on Muscovado sugar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the end of March, have reached England. The news is unimportant.

There is very little improvement in trade. The drouth continued in the Western province.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China, and Australia mails have arrived at Suez.

Melbourne dates are to March 26. No details are received.

A Bombay telegram of the 12th says the cotton crop is shorter and the quality worse than last year.

The Calcutta merchants had petitioned for and the Bombay merchants against, the repeal of the import duties.

LATEST—*Via Queenstown.*

ITALY.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—The King of Italy, in reply to an address presented at Naples on the 24, expressed his gratitude for its reception, and said the public works will increase in activity. The public safety is not yet reestablished because Rome is the center of conspiracies; but believe me who, I say that as much as Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate the occupation of it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[The weekly Cotton market was published in our editions of yesterday, per Jura.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds were firmer, with more cordiness. There is an increased demand for money, partly in anticipation of payments on the 6th, and for further installments on the Turkish loan. Good bills are at 2¾@3. *The Times* says it is reported that the applications for the Russian loan reached nearly four and a half millions, and in Paris three millions, leaving only two and a half millions for the other continental cities.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was steady, with an easier tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour dull and declined 6d. @ bbl. since Tuesday; State, 24@28s. 6. Wheat quiet and declined 2d. @ cental; Red Western, 10@11; Red Southern, 11@11½; White Western, 11@12; White Southern, 12@12.6. Corn firmer; Mixed, 31@32; White, 32@33.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Various circulars report: Beef very dull at a decline of 2/6. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon downward, and declined 6d.@1/. Lard active at 41@43.6. Tallow steady at 39.6.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady at 32.6 for Pearls, and 33. for Pots. Rosin active; common 13.6@14/. Spirits Turpentine firmer—quoted at 70/. Sugar downward, and declined 6d. Coffee buoyant. Rice firmer and more active. Linseed advancing. Linseed Oil has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 39/. Cod Oil—no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Iron dull for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pig advancing, and quoted at 50.6. Sugar quiet and steady. Tea has a downward tendency. Copper quiet. Rice quiet. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 68.6. Tallow declining—quoted at 46/. Linseed Cakes nominal and declined 5/. Sperm Oil dull at £92@£93; Cod Oil £40; Linseed Oil quiet at 38/.

LONDON, May 2, Evening.—AMERICAN SECURITIES dull and nominal.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, 3d, Evening.—The steamship Bavaria, from New-York, arrived off Cowes to-day.

COTTON.—The sales to-day have been 7,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally flat. Corn steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull and inactive.

LONDON, 3d, Evening.—Consols closed to-day at 92¼@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 47@49 discount; Erie, 32@34.

HAVRE MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 6,000 bales. Orleans ties ordinaire 106c. Bas 130f. The market is less firm and easier. The total stock in port is 56,000 bales.

PARIS, 3d.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed at 71. 10c.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 14, 1862.

Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Ind.) presented a petition from the citizens of Indiana, asking Congress to leave off the agitation of the negro question, and attend to the business of putting down the rebellion. He said he believed those were the sentiments of a large majority of the people of his State.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the resolution to suspend the payment of troops actually employed in the Department of the West was taken up. He stated that under the act, as has been reported, great frauds have been perpetrated, and the only remedy is to have a commission appointed to investigate the claims.

After a discussion, the resolution was laid over.

The resolution by Mr. Powell, asking the Secretary of State for the number and names of prisoners arrested in the State of Kentucky; how long imprisoned; where they are, &c., was taken up.

The question was on the amendment by Mr. SUMNER, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, concerning the arrests in Kentucky, which was adopted, Yeas 36, Nays 7.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) offered an amendment to Mr. Sumner's amendment, which the Chair said was substantially the same as the original resolution, therefore it was not in order.

Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision of the Chair. The decision was sustained. Yeas, 34; Nays, 1, (Mr. Powell.)

Mr. POWELL read a letter concerning an interview, by the citizens of Kentucky, with the Secretary of State, when he refused to give them any information, and said he did not care a d—d for the opinion of Kentucky, but meant to hold her in the Union, &c.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, (Rep., N. H.) from the Special Committee on Confiscation, reported a bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution that the President inform the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, of any information he may have of any design on the part of any foreign power to intervene in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to do so. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

After consideration, and an amendment, the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WALTON (Rep., Vt.), reported back from the Committee on Printing the joint resolutions requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of adult males, heads of families, and freeholders.

The subject was discussed, and the resolution passed.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.), from the Select Committee on Confiscation, reported two bills. He said the time for the consideration of this subject ought not much longer to be postponed. He suggested it be postponed, and be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) inquired whether the gentleman proposed to permit full discussion.

Mr. ELIOT did not know what the gentleman meant by this, but he was disposed to allow reasonable time for debate.

The first bill provides that all estates, property, and money of persons holding or hereafter holding office under the so-called Confederacy be forfeited to the United States, proceedings to be brought *in rem*, and the President required to issue proclamation giving 60 days' warning.

Mr. PHELPS (Un., Mo.) suggested that the bills be made the special order for Tuesday, after the morning hour, and the residue of the week be given for debate.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) acquiesced in this, and further, that the vote be taken on Monday week on both bills.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures. Passed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) had ineffectually endeavored to offer an amendment calling on the Secretary of War to state whether he had provided arms and clothing to arm the fugitive slaves in the South.

The House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CRISFIELD (Un., Md.) spoke on the general subject of confiscation and the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws for that purpose, and arguing that even if this power existed, it would be inexpedient to exercise it under existing circumstances, as it would render the war interminable, and the restoration of the Union impossible. Many of the measures which had been proposed were framed in a pernicious spirit, and if adopted, would ultimately lead to the extermination of the greater part of the Southern people. Necessity was not one of the constitutional grants. It finds no place in that instrument. What is necessary? Who shall define its limit and scope? Necessity has no law. Rights have been invaded and crimes committed in its name more than in any other way. The laws of war are only for the season of war. He protested against the so-called and proposed proceedings *in rem*. No bill can be framed for Confiscation which is not unconstitutional. The bill reported by Mr. Eliot proposes a clear violation of the Constitution. This is not a time of subserviency, or a time when the Government has the power to trample on the rights of property and other rights. These Confiscation bills propose to trample on the inestimable rights of citizens, and that too without due process of law. Such a law would be a terrible law. Humanity would be shocked at the adoption of such a gigantic scheme of wrong. It proposes to ignore the dear safeguards of Freedom in a free land, and cast aside the protecting power of the *magna charta*, the result of years of experience, and the child of wisdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law, except by due process of law. No goods can be forfeited for treason without judgment. He held that the Rebels fight would be their punishment. Flight is weakness. Flight is submission. Let them fly. The existing law is strong and broad enough to satisfy the most vindictive spirit.

Mr. CALVERT (Un., Md.) offered the following:

Provided that no portion of the appropriation in the bill shall be applied to keeping, supporting, or equipping negroes or fugitive slaves for service in the army of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) for reasons which he stated, hoped this would be voted down.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Un., Ky.) had written to the War Department for information on the subject, but he had received no answer. He had learned that slaves, when they wanted to return to their masters, had been restrained from so doing by the military authorities. Eight slaves had been killed or shot by military order, while trying to escape from the control of the military authorities.

Mr. STEVENS trusted they would not be troubled with the delicate question about slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said it was no disgrace for any man, black or white, to help put down this rebellion. It is no disgrace to employ black as well as white men in the service of the United States.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) would keep out of Congress all mischievous legislation. The conservative men of Congress would meet every time pernicious measures were presented.

Mr. STEVENS—Then let them meet immediately.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.)—This is a war of white men, not of negroes nor Indians. So he deprecated the employment of negroes.

Mr. Calvert's proposition was rejected.

The House passed the Army Appropriation bill without amendment. Adjourned.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

The Bills Reported to Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

The Select Committee of the Senate on Confiscation and Emancipation reported a bill to-day, which was agreed to by all the members present, including Senators Clark, Collamer, Wilson, Sherman, Harlan, and Harris. It is substantially as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever hereafter shall commit treason and be convicted, shall suffer death, and all his slaves shall be liberated; or shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, such fine to be levied upon all the property of which he is possessed at the time of committing the crime, except his slaves, which shall be liberated.

SEC. 2. Whoever hereafter shall engage in or assist any rebellion, shall be punished by the forfeiture to the United States of his personal and the life estate in his real property, and by the liberation of his slaves.

SEC. 3. Disqualifies any person convicted under this act from holding any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. Does away with all laws now pending, unless of persons convicted under this act, from its operation.

SEC. 5. Requires the President, by the marshals or specially commissioned officers, to seize and sequester the property, real and personal, of all persons actively and notoriously engaged in the rebellion, especially of the military, naval, or civil service, under the Rebel Government, officers in State or Territory, who take the oath to support the Rebel Constitution, former officers of the United States, who take up arms against it. Property in the loyal States, belonging to the Rebels, shall be seized, to secure the offenders' appearance for trial. The United States shall have a lien on such person's slaves, to answer orders made with regard to their liberation, so as to prevent their sale after the commission of the offense.

SEC. 6. Property so seized shall be held until the owners can be proceeded against by prosecution, and until if convicted, it may be levied upon. Property perishable or expensive to keep to be sold, however, and the proceeds to be retained until conviction or acquittal.

SEC. 7. Where the owner of property so seized flees from justice, the Court after indictment is found, is to require his appearance on pain of forfeiture of property and liberation of all slaves. In case of non-appearance, he and his heirs shall be deemed to have renounced all claims, and the property, real and personal, shall be forfeited and slaves freed.

SEC. 8 authorizes the President, in his discretion, to confiscate personal property seized by the army or navy, by causing proceedings in rem to be instituted. If found to belong to a Rebel, it shall be forfeited.

SEC. 9 authorizes the President, when he deems it necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, to issue a Proclamation commanding all persons to lay down their arms and declaring the slaves of all who do not do so within 30 days free.

SEC. 10 requires claimants of fugitive slaves to first make oath that they have always been loyal men, and forbids any person engaged in the military or naval service to assume, under any pretense, to decide upon the validity of a slave-owner's claim, or to surrender the person claimed, on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. Authorizes the President to employ persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and to organize and use them in any manner.

SEC. 12. Provides for voluntary colonization.

SEC. 13. Authorizes the President to proclaim an amnesty, with exceptions, and on conditions within his discretion.

SEC. 14. Empowers the Courts to institute proceedings, make orders, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry the act into effect.

Mr. Eliot, from the select Committee in the House on Confiscation, to-day reported the following bills:

A BILL to confiscate the property of Rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present Rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the Government of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—that is to say:

First: Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second: Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Third: Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court of the so-called Confederate states of America.

Fourth: Of any person who having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter held an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth: Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or municipal in its name or character.

Sixth: Of any persons who owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such Rebellion: And the said estate and property, and moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such persons are hereby forfeited thereafter and to the Government of the United States, and the same are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession and condemnation and sale of any of such property, situate and being in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be in the name of the United States in any District Court of the United States, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the Court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, as may be necessary to vest the subject of sale in purchasers, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto; and the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, shall be used, occupied, rented or held under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, until judicial proceedings shall be had as herein provided, when proceedings in rem shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid: *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under this bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to do everything necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. Any one Attorney-General, or any District-Attorney of the United States, or of any district in which the said property may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and any loyal creditor of the former owner of such property may, within ninety days, and not thereafter, except as herein provided, exhibit his claims to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claim, shall have power to allow and pay the same out of such proceeds: *Provided*, That if the several claims established and ascertained shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury they shall be ratably paid; *And provided, further*, That in no event shall any larger sums be paid from the Treasury than have been deposited there on account of the said property: *And provided, also*, That no claim shall be received or examined which has not been exhibited within the said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect or delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

A BILL to free from servitude the slaves of Rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States shall after the passage of this act, willfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall willfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion giving them aid or comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any persons, commonly known as slaves; and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a sufficient defense thereto that the claimant was engaged in the said rebellion, or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted, or countenanced the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New-England Society last evening complimented Col. Howe, the Military Agent of the State of Massachusetts, with a public dinner at the Astor House. Among the invited guests were Parson Brownlow, Commodore Paulding, Commander Boggs, Capt. Bailey, and Capt. Faunce of the United States Navy, Col. Almy of Conn., the Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. Hitchcock of Maine, and the Hon. Mr. Stanley of California, recently appointed Military Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Gould, President of the Society, presided, and after the removal of the cloth made a few remarks, highly complimenting Col. Howe for his kindness and attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, who had returned thither from the seat of war.

After reviewing the organization of the Society and the establishment of the New-England Hospital at No. 194 Broadway, he concluded by giving the health of Col. Howe, which was received with applause. Col. Howe briefly responded, returning thanks for the honor, and, in the course of his remarks, narrated several touching incidents which had transpired at the Hospital. He concluded by giving the health of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow rose amid loud applause, and, after acknowledging the compliment, remarked that he was a Southerner, and that he was born and raised in the same county with John B. Floyd. While he by honest, hard labor had grown poor, Floyd, by his rascality, had grown rich. All his life he had been an advocate of the peculiar institution, but, said he, if an issue had been raised between the Christian religion and the Federal Government, I should have taken the part of the religion; but if an issue had been raised between the Federal Government and all the institutions, including Slavery, I would say let Slavery go down.

He was an advocate of coercion and subjugation, but he would not only coerce and subjugate, but would exterminate the infamous Southern devils, and people the country with men who were civilized. He made a brief allusion to the barbarities practiced upon Union men in East Tennessee, and censured the Government for not sending an armed force there long ago to drive out the Rebels. Mr. Brownlow said he went around Washington—that he didn't want to see any one there until the Government had done its duty toward the Tennesseeans. He predicted that if Gov. Johnson would give the people a fair election, Tennessee would give 50,000 votes to sustain the Union. [Applause.] After a few more remarks relative to the seceding States, Mr. Brownlow concluded by giving the health of the Hon. Mr. Stanley of California, which compliment Mr. S. acknowledged in a few pertinent remarks.

Gen. Wetmore, being called upon by the President in a short speech, paid a high compliment to Commodore Paulding, Capt. Batley, and Capt. Boggs, of the Navy, alluding to the recent naval victories achieved by the Union forces over the Rebels. Cotton was no longer King—Iron was King.

The three officers complimented by the General briefly responded, after which speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. Hitchcock of Maine, and others. The hour had waxed late before the company broke up.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.—Yesterday 103 soldiers were received, from the Daniel Webster, at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association. Sixty were furnished with tickets and rations and sent home to their friends; 75 remained in the rooms over night, and 30 will be sent to their friends this morning. Twelve Michigan men, at their own request, will remain at the hospital a few days longer. Col. Howe, Col. Almy, Mr. Johnson, and their assistants, are untiring in their exertions to relieve the wants and sufferings of the soldiers.

The indefatigable nurses are at work night and day among the scarred and battered men.

At the Park Barracks, Col. Bliss, Dr. Schauffler, Capt. Abel, W. H. Abel, Alfred Taylor, Truman and Tuttle, Mrs. Mack, and Mr. Addie, are untiring in their labors. They have been greatly assisted by Drs. Brick, Smith, Harris, Agness, Ayers, Nolan, Woodruff, Tuttle, and others.

Yesterday this hospital received 105 patients from the Daniel Webster, sent 70 away to their homes, and entertained 150 over night. Capt. Baker provided for the soldiers a substantial dinner.

Dr. Grymes reports that there were no cases of typhoid fever on board the Daniel Webster, and he has the impression that there have been few if any cases among the soldiers who are now in our hospitals. He says with emphasis that it is a malignant type of bilious fever, easily cured with proper treatment, when the system has not been too much exhausted by neglect and exposure. Dr. Stevens, a physician of mature experience, says that our stores, like the one at No. 194 Broadway, make the best hospitals—the wells reaching from the sliding-hatch above to the basement, affording a good circulation of air. This being the fact, he insists that the city need not go to great expense in building hospitals hereafter.

UNION DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At an adjourned meeting of the Union Democratic Republican organization of the Twenty-First Ward, held Tuesday evening, May 13, the following officers were elected: John J. Phelps, President; R. A. Wallace, 1st Vice-President; Alexander P. Sharp, 2d Vice-President; E. C. Johnson, Treasurer; R. J. Vanderburgh, Secretary. Delegates were elected to the General Committee, of which Wm. Tucker, esq., is chairman, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a large Ratification Meeting, of which due notice will be given.

Counterfeit bills on the Thames Bank, Connecticut, have just made their appearance.

THE TROY FIRE.

AGGREGATE INSURANCE ON PROPERTY DESTROYED.

We give below an estimate of the amount of insurance on real and personal property destroyed at the recent fire, and the losses of the respective agencies. It is impossible as yet to give a correct statement of the exact loss of individual companies, as the full returns of the canvass of the burnt district have not been received. The following estimate, however, will approximate closely to the truth, and give our readers an idea of the probability of a full redemption of all the policies issued: J. G. Bacon's agency losses are $155,000, divided between the Liverpool and London, Atlantic, N. Y., Continental, N. Y., and several minor companies. Gilbert Geer, jr.'s agency loses $300,000, divided between the Mohawk, Brevoort, Relief, American, Exchange, and some minor companies.

The agency of S. Parks loses about $180,000, which will be borne by the Security, Market, Lorillard, Williamsburgh City, Lafayette, New-Amsterdam, and Mechanics' and Traders. B. A. Tillinghast & Sons' agency loses $100,000, which will fall principally on the Ætna of Hartford, Home of Springfield, Republic, and North American. The World's Safe Company loses about $12,000. The agency of J. C. Cole loses about $140,000, which is scattered among the Phœnix of Hartford, Washington of Providence, Hope of Providence, Atlantic of Providence, Phœnix of Brooklyn, American of Providence, Merchants' of Providence, Roger Williams of Providence, and Rutgers of New-York. Harwood & Cipperly's agency loses $100,000 in the following companies: Hartford of Hartford City, Metropolitan of New-York, Niagara of New-York, Long Island of Brooklyn, Albany of Albany, and North-Western of Oswego. The Mechanics' Mutual of this city loses about $150,000. Geo. P. Ogden's agency loses $18,000, all in the Unity of London. R. Cruikshank's agency loses $25,000 in the Ætna of New-York, and the Massasoit. E. Bell, $25,000 in the Western Massachusetts. The agency of E. Babcock loses about $100,000, which will fall principally on the Norwich of Norwich, Fulton of New-York, Pacific of New-York, Corn Exchange of New-York, and the Republic of New-York. Wm. T. Willard is agent, direct and indirectly, for some thirty one companies, all of which are fully trustworthy. Upon them will fall a loss of something like $400,000. Included in this are the brick and wood insurances, which are respectively $120,000 and $80,000. The estimate is that at least three-fifths of the amount on the bridge is a dead loss, and there is every probability the loss will be promptly met.

It will be seen by the above that the aggregate amount of the loss of the insurance companies is, as near as it is possible to estimate, about $1,250,000, which is probably a little more than one-third of the actual loss on real and personal property. From the fact that the loss entire is divided among a large number of companies, all of which are now on a firm and reliable basis, we should judge that the whole amount will be promptly paid. Indeed several companies have already commenced redeeming their issued policies, among which are the Atlantic, of New-York, and the Albany, of Albany. Among the heaviest sufferers in the Mechanics' Mutual of Troy, which, it will be seen above, loses about $120,000. Although the loss is a severe one, the company is fully able to bear it, and it will be promptly met.

[Troy Times.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Sheridan Shook, esq., presided. There was a large attendance. Reports were read, resolutions presented and the regular business of the Committee attended to, when the meeting adjourned.

BULL'S HEAD.—The enormous capacity of New-York to absorb food has been witnessed this week in the operations of the beef cattle market. We have 4,778 head of bullocks reported for the week's supply, which our reporter estimates will average 800 pounds of beef, making 3,822,400 pounds. If we take 8 cents as the average price that butchers paid per pound, counting hide and fat and offal at nothing, it would give $305,792 as the amount drawn from the city by the country for one week's supply of beef. True, the supply is a large one, and the price has ruled low in consequence; but all the cattle, with the exception of perhaps 300, were taken by city butchers, including, of course, the adjoining towns. Perhaps it is well to say to the country, "You can't do that again." You must lessen the supply, or down goes the price.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The members of this Board made their annual visit to the institutions on Ward's Island yesterday. The weekly statement shows that 12,982 emigrants have arrived here since the beginning of the year. Receipts from all sources, $45,154 63; disbursements, $35,318 66; balance in bank, $9,835 97.

MILITARY.—Yesterday, the 8th Regiment, Washington Grays, Col. Varian, went to their old camp ground on Staten Island for a field day. The regiment paraded about 400 muskets, and presented a soldierly appearance. The 22d Regiment N. Y. S. M. will proceed to East New-York to-day for field exercise.

HOSPITALS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT STATEN ISLAND.—The former Quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville are being fitted up for the wounded and sick soldiers. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and the iron bedsteads ranged along the sides are each comfortably provided with corn-husk mattresses, clean white sheets, two good blankets, and brown linen coverlids. The members of the County Medical Society have volunteered their professional services gratuitously.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY GEO. RUPP.

MAY 14, 1862.

Whole number of Cattle at market, 420; about 375 Beeves, and 45 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two, and three year olds.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, $6 50@$6 75; first quality, $6; second quality, $5 75; third quality, $4@5.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen, per pair, $90@$100; Cows and Calves, from $25, $36, to $48; Yearlings, none; Two-year-olds, $18@$19; Three-year-olds, $21 to $22.

Sheep and Lambs 2,200 at market; prices in lots, $2@$2 50@$3 each; extra, $3 50@$4 to $5—or from 3, 3½ to 5c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, $3 50@$4 50.

NUMBERS FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle.	Sh'p & L'bs.	Calves.	Horses.	Swine.
Maine	..	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	95	675	..	..	..
Vermont	124	1,175	..	..	..
Massachusetts	29	150	..	..	..
New-York	72	..	..	..	..
Western	132	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..